

Entrance task: For 1 point extra credit: Write the four major causes of increased tensions prior to the start of WWI within 1 minute of the bell.

Today: The Road to War

Homework: Ch. 20-2

NIMA

Rise of Intense Nationalism <small>CW p.2</small>	Growth of Imperialism	Formation of Military Alliances	Increased Militarism	Igniting Incident
Ethnic groups banded together and became more nationalistic, each demanding its own independent nation. They wanted freedom and the right to self-determination, to set up their own freely elected government.	Many countries raced to get colonies. Great Britain and Germany had colonies in Africa and the Middle East. France and Germany were fighting over Morocco.	By 1914, two major alliances had formed. The Triple Entente , later called the Allies, included France, Great Britain and Russia. The Triple Alliance included Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. Later, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey became known as the Central Powers.	Major powers in Europe were stockpiling military arms. Competition for trade led to a naval arms race, and nations hurried to add battleships to their fleets.	On June 28, 1914, a Serbian killed Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. When Russia came to the aid of Serbia, Austria-Hungary's ally, Germany, declared war on Russia and France. Great Britain then declared war on Germany.

CW p.2

- Three political situations that led to the beginning of World War I were
DESIRE FOR FREEDOM, SELF-DETERMINATION, & FORMING OF ALLIANCES
- The banding together of ethnic groups in a search for freedom resulted in an increasing feeling of **Nationalism**
- Imperialism** was the effort by major European nations to gain colonies.
- France** and **Germany** had conflicting interests in Morocco.
- Great Britain and Germany were competing to establish colonies in
Africa and **the Middle East**
- The two major alliances of countries in place by 1914 were the
Triple Entente (Allied Powers) and the **Triple Alliance (Central Powers)**
- France, Great Britain, and Russia formed the **Triple Entente (Allied Powers)**
- Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey became known as the
Triple Alliance (Central Powers)
- An increase in **trade** led to the addition of battleships to naval forces.
- The incident that actually sparked the beginning of the war was
assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand

Historian A

CW p. 3

British propaganda pushed the United States to enter into World War I. The British published stories in the United States about German barbarity (cruelty) in Belgium. These stories caused the American public and then American leaders to hate Germany. The prejudiced Americans, especially President Wilson, openly favored Britain. The President did not protest much about the British blockade, but he got very upset about the German submarine blockade. The Germans said that Wilson was being unfair and kept their submarine warfare going. As a result, the United States declared war.

**Historian B**

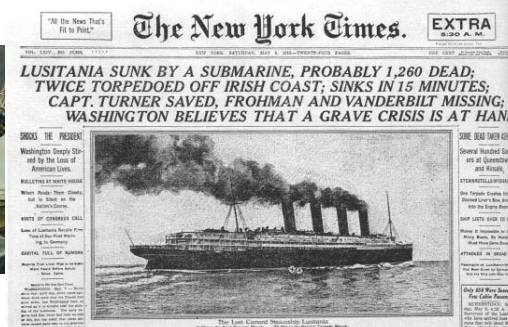
CW p. 3

The United States entered World War I mainly as a result of its own munitions trade with and loans to Britain and the other Allied countries. Before the United States made the loans, President Wilson had said, "loans by American bankers to any foreign nation which is at war, are inconsistent with the true spirit of neutrality." Thus, Wilson's own words show that the later United States loans were not neutral acts. Faced with American help for its enemies, Germany was forced to use submarines to stop it. It is important to realize that the submarine didn't drive the United States into the war. Rather, our loans and trade drove the Germans to use the submarine which forced us into the War.



Historian C CW p. 3

Some people feel the United States entered World War I because of British propaganda or American loans and trade to Britain. These people are wrong. British propaganda didn't influence that many Americans, and certainly not President Wilson. For example, the President did protest against the British blockade, which showed that he wasn't blindly pro-British. And American loans and munitions trade could not have forced the United States to enter the war, since American business leaders had little influence with President Wilson or with Congress. The main reason for American entry into the war was the German submarine warfare. Americans could not tolerate this violation of the freedom of the seas, so the country declared war.



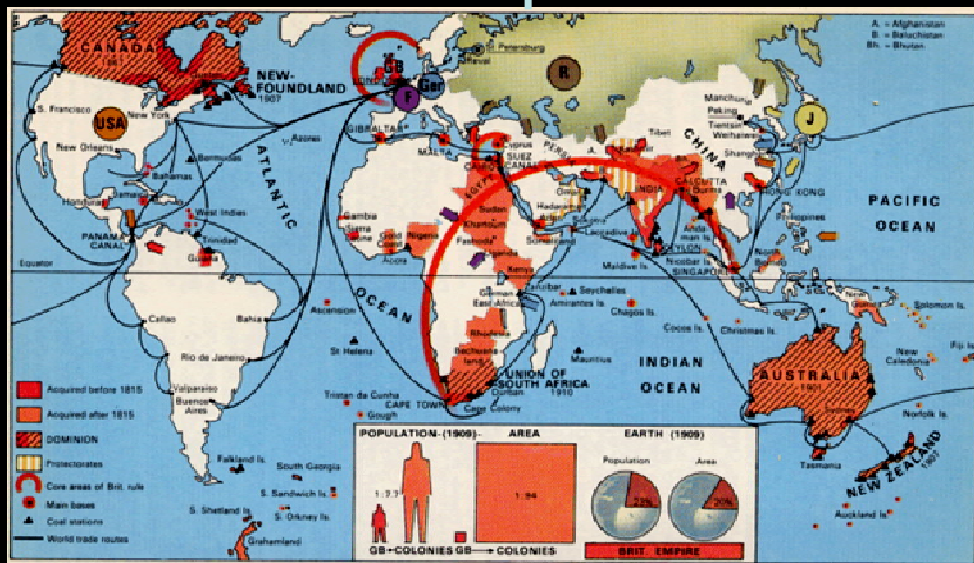
NOTICE!

TRAVELLERS intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 22, 1915.

NIMA

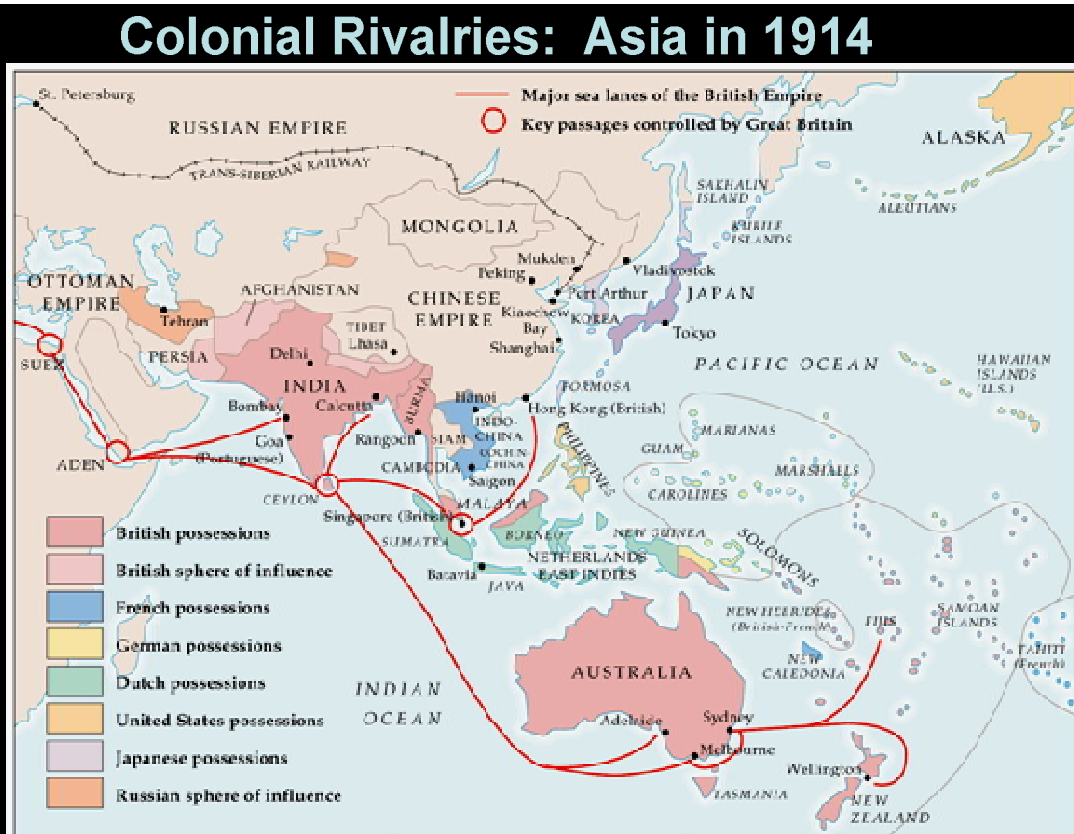
The British Empire in 1914





Colonial Rivalries:

Africa in 1914



The European Army Buildup, 1879-1913

Country	1879	Fully mobilized army for war	1913	Fully mobilized army for war
	Standing army in peacetime		Standing army in peacetime	
Austria-Hungary	267,000	772,000	800,000	3,000,000
Britain	136,000	600,000	160,000	700,000
India	200,000		249,000	
France	503,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	3,500,000
Germany	419,000	1,300,000	2,200,000	3,800,000
Russia	766,000	1,213,000	1,400,000	4,400,000

Europe in 1914



The Spark: The Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand & his wife Sophie



Timeline to War

- June 28, 1914 – Ferdinand is assassinated
- July 23 – A-H issue an ultimatum to Serbia with a blank check from Germany
- July 28 – A-H declares war on Serbia
- July 29 – Nicholas II begins mobilization against A-H and Germany
- Aug. 3 – Germany invades Belgium in the von Schlieffen Plan
- Aug. 5 – Britain and France declare war on Germany

The Schlieffen Plan



Modern Warfare



This was not the war they expected . . .

The American Response

1/3 of Americans were first or second generation immigrants

American Neutrality - financially beneficial to stay neutral (\$3.5 billion in overseas commercial investments)

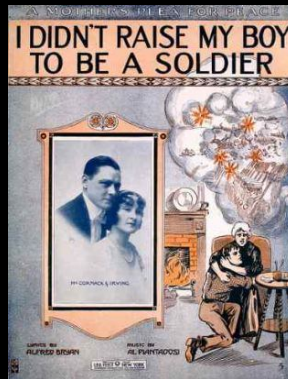


The American Response

Business welcomed neutrality, but wanted
to be prepared . . . just in case



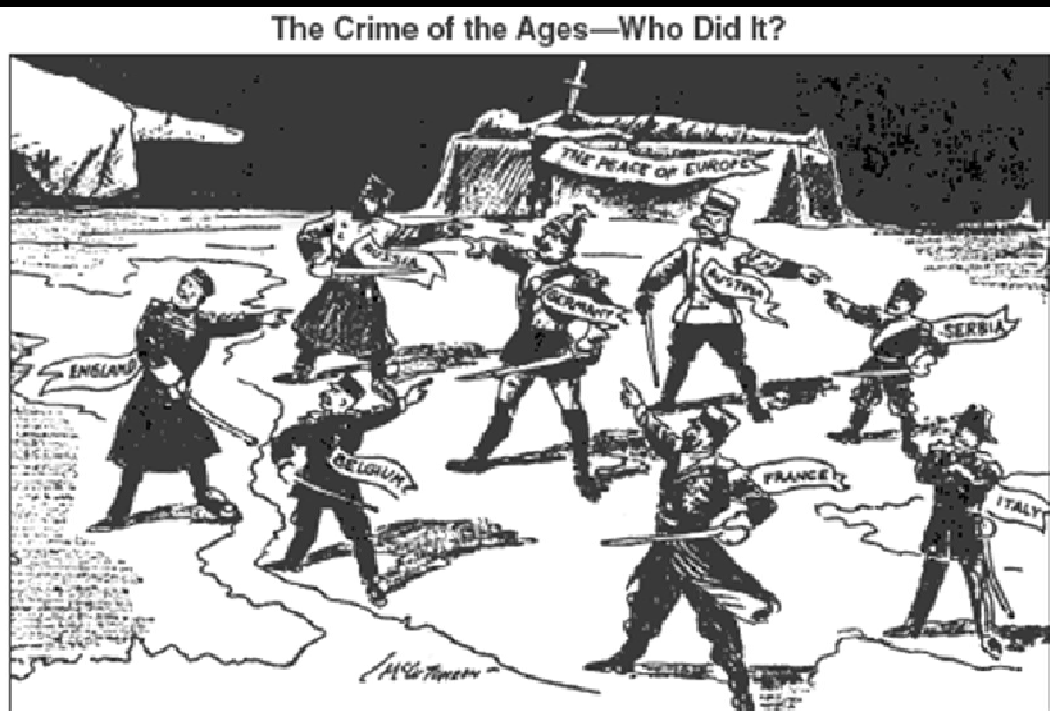
Peace Movement



Homework

Ch. 20-2

What a paragraph explaining the meaning of this cartoon.



Source: John McCutcheon, *The Chicago Tribune*; H. H. Windsor, *Cartoons Magazine* (adapted)